State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II—NO. 38.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 18, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 558.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

F. M. MILLER, *W. C.*

S. E. PENLAND *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank

January 6, 1859.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1850.—tf

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Guyot's Measurement of the Mountains of Western N. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASHEVILLE NEWS":—

For the last ten years I have devoted the greater portion of my summer excursions to the study of the geography of the Alleghany system, and to the measurement of the height of its mountains. After having ascertained the elevation of the most remarkable peaks of the White and Green mountains of New England, and of the mountainous tract of the Adorondac in the State of New York, my attention was turned toward the beautiful mountain region of N. Carolina, which was said to possess the most elevated peaks of the whole Appalachian Range.

It is well known, however, to most of your readers, that when I began my investigations in the Black Mountain in July, 1856, accompanied by my friends, Rev. Dr. H. Green and Mr. E. Pandoz, no other measurements had been attempted in that region, or at least published, as far as I could learn, than those of the noble scientific pioneer in that field, the lamented Dr. E. Mitchell of Chapel Hill University, and a partial measurement by Hon. T. L. Clingman, to whom also we are indebted for the first clear, accurate, and most graphic description of the Black Mountain. But the statements that Dr. Mitchell made, at different times, of the results of his measurements failed to agree with each other, and owing to unfavorable circumstances and the want of proper instruments, the precise location of the points measured, especially of the highest, had remained quite indefinite, even in the mind of Dr. Mitchell himself, as I learned it from his own mouth in 1856. I was therefore, the more anxious to solve these questions by making, first of all, a thorough examination of the Black Mountain. I did so. In my first visit in July, 1856, I had the pleasure of having Dr. Mitchel's company for two days, during that visit, and the second in 1858, which lasted one month each. I measured all the peaks of the Black Mountain; including the Roan and Grandfather mountains. In a third, in 1859, I ran once more over the whole chain of the Black Mountain to the North end. These several measurements of different years agree so closely with each other that I feel a considerable degree of confidence in their accuracy. I was confirmed in this belief by the result of a series of levels, carried by Maj. J. C. Turner from the same point on the Swannanoa river from which I started myself to the highest point on the Black Mountain. Maj. Turner who had my own figures in his hands, passed through four of my points, and found them to agree with his own elevations within one or two feet, and the highest about within a yard. So close an agreement by two different methods, and on so great an elevation is seldom expected.

My measurements have been made with excellent Barometers, by Ernst, in Paris, and often and carefully compared with each other. The position of the points measured, has been determined and mapped down, by means of observations with the sextant and a small theodolite. The corresponding observations have been made by my young friends, Mr. E. Sandoz in 1856, and M. E. Grand Pierre in 1858 and 1859, both faithful and well practiced observers.

In my excursion of last year, 1859, after having re-examined the Black Mountain, I devoted seven weeks more to the measurement of the mountains in Haywood and Jackson counties, especially the various Balsam ranges and the great Smoky Mountains.

Though, when studying a group of mountains, my attention is far from being confined to the measurement of the elevation of the highest points, which is a fact of less importance than the physical structure, the proportion of all parts and the relative situation of the various chains composing it, being aware of the interest which was felt among the people of the mountain Region in knowing the comparative elevation of the Black Mountain and the great Smoky range, I devoted a special care to that object. By a series of simultaneous observations for two days, taken every half hour at Asheville and at Waynesville, the residence of Mr. J. R. Love and Col. R Love, whose guest I had then the pleasure to be, was found to be situated 466 feet above Asheville Court-House square; and assuming as I do this last point to be 2250 feet, and not (2260) above the level of the sea, Col. R G A Love's house becomes 2716 ft. above tide water By levelling I found Waynesville at Welch's hotel, and Court-House side-walk to be 40 feet higher, viz: 2756 above tide. By another series of two days of hourly observations the house of Robert Collins, Esq., at the foot of great Smoky Mountain, was found to be exactly 2500 feet above tide. From this last point the highest peak, distant about seven miles, was measured repeatedly in five different days, at all hours of the day. On my first visit to it, I camped on its summit for 26 consecutive hours, the barometer being observed every half hour there and below at Mr. Collins' house, excepting from 9 P. M., to 6 A. M. The result was an altitude of 6660 feet above the level of the sea.

This height is considerably less than that found in 1858 by the observations of Hon. T. L. Clingman, Mr. Buckley and Prof. Lecompt.

The difference, however, does not arise from any error of observation, or calculation in that measurement. It will be observed that a great portion of it is due to the difference in the elevation of Waynesville, where one of the barometers was observed, assumed by the gentlemen just mentioned; the rest is owing to the influence of the heat of midday, during which the observations were made, an influence which is considerable in fair weather, and which needs to be counteracted by morning and evening observations, in order to get the true height. It is to avoid these disturbing influences that, in the Smoky range, as well as in the Black Mountain, I spent one night, at least, on every one of the principal peaks, the height of which I wished to determine with a particular care.

I must be allowed to add a few words on the names used in the following list of heights. I have preserved for the peaks in the Black Mountain the names that I gave them in my first report on my measurements made at the Albany meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science in August, 1856, before I was aware of any other name having been attached to these particular points. As a matter of course, it is for the people of the surrounding country to choose the one that they prefer. That one the geographer will adopt. What ought to be avoided by all means, in the interest of science and of all, is confusion. Only I may perhaps, be permited to express it as my candid opinion (without wishing in the least to revive a controversy happily terminated) that if the honored name of Dr. Mitchell is taken from Mt. Mitchell and transferred to the highest peak, it should not be on the ground that he first made known its true elevation, which he never did, nor himself ever claimed to have done; for the true height was not known before my measurement of 1856, and the coincidence made out quite recently may be shown from abundant proofs furnished by himself, to be a mere accident. Nor should it be on the ground of his having first visited it, for though after his death evidence which made it probable that he did, he never could convince himself of it. Nor at last should it be because that peak was, as it is alleged, thus named long before, for I must declare that neither in 1856 nor later, during the whole time I was on both sides of the mountain—did I hear of another Mount Mitchell than the one south of the highest, so long visited under that name, and that Dr. Mitchell himself before ascending the Northern Peak in 1856, as I gathered it from a conversation with him, believed to be the highest. Dr. Mitchell has higher and better claims which are universally and cheerfully acknowledged by all to be thus forever remembered in connection with the Black Mountain. He was the first daring pioneer who made that imperviable wilderness known to the scientific world, and proved the superior height of these mountain peaks above those of the Northern mountains so long cited as culminating points of the Alleghany system.

From these facts it is evident that the honorable Senator, to whom we are indebted for the first accurate knowledge of the geographical structure of that remarkable group, and whose name stands in the State map, on the highest peak, could not possibly know, when he first ascended it, that any one had visited, or measured it before him, nor have any intention to do any injustice to Dr. Mitchell.—As to the Smoky range and the mountains of Haywood county, wherever I do not find any name current among the people living about the mountain, I preserve the one attached to it by Mr. S. B. Buckley in the publication of his meritorious measurements made in Sept. 1858, provided however that the points can be identified. Though these altitudes for the reasons assigned above will be found, I think, from 50 to 80 feet too high, yet they are very instructive approximations, for which we must be thankful to him. As to the highest group of the great Smoky Mountain, however, I must remark that in the whole valley of the Tuckasege and Oconaluftee I heard of but one name applied to the highest point, and it is that of Mount Clingman,—the greatest authority around the peak, Robt. Collins, Esq, knows of no other. This is but justice, for Mr. Clingman has for a long time directed his attention to that point. A year before the measurement took place he invited me to ascertain its elevation, which I would have done if circumstances had allowed. He was the leader of the party, which made in 1858, the first measurement, and was composed besides himself of Mr. S. B. Buckley and Dr. S. L. Love. He caused Mr. Collins to cut a path of six miles to the top, which enabled me to carry there the first horse, (kindly loaned by Col. Robt. G. A. Love,) which ever was seen on these heights. It would seem natural that the names of the three gentlemen of the party and not that of one only, should be recalled by being applied to the three highest peaks which compose that group. The central or highest peak, is therefore designated in the following list as Clingman's Dome, the south peak is next in height is Mount Buckley, the north peak as Mount Love. The name of Rev. Mr. Curtis which was given by Mr. Buckley to Mount Love is transferred to the western peak of Bullhead, the second in height in that group, the elevation of which was first ascertained by me in 1859.

To investigate the wild and extensive mountain tract of North Carolina is a long and arduous task, and I may be permitted to add an expensive one. For assuming it spontaneously and unaided I was prompted by no other motive than the desire of adding something to the knowledge of the scientific world, and to my own on the most interesting and most unknown portion of the great Alleghany range. It was therefore very gratifying to find among the many intelligent citizens of Western N. Carolina, a lively interest in my enterprise, and a constant readiness in helping me, by giving in the most obliging manner all information they could. It is a pleasure for me to return here, to all, my sincere thanks. To Hon. T. L. Clingman I am particularly indebted for much important information on the Black Mountain; to Mr. Blackstocks of Stocksville for the communication of his survey of the same; to Dr. Hardy of Asheville for many kind services; to Prof. W. C. Kerr of Davidson College, and his brother, for barometrical observations; to James R Love, Esq. and his son Col. Robt. G. Love and Dr. S. L. Love, whose cordial hospitality I long enjoyed with my companions, and who rendered us all kinds of assistance I am sincerely grateful; to Mr. W. A. Benners of Waynesville, I am indebted for a long series of excellent barometrical observations that he made at my request. The aid of Mr. Jesse Stepp, my faithful guide in the Black Mountain was to me invaluable, so was that of Mr. Brown of Waynesville, for the mountain, of Pigeon Valley, and quite particularly that of my excellent friend Robt. Collins, Esq., of Oconaluftee Valley, for the Smoky Mountains. Mr. Collins placed himself and his sons at my disposal for more than a month, and without his intelligent aid I scarcely could have succeeded, as I did, in exploring to my satisfaction that most wild and difficult portion of the mountains of North Carolina.

The following are the principal points, the altitude of which has been ascertained. The figures all refer to the ground of the places measured or to the water in the rivers. The reduction to the level of the sea was derived from the levels of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad survey, the junction of Flat creek and Swannanoa river, being assumed to be 2250 feet above the level of the sea, and the ground at Asheville Court-House likewise 2250 feet above the ocean.

VALLEY OF THE SWANNANOA.

	Eng ft. ab sea.
Junc. of Flat Creek with Swannanoa River,	2250
Joseph Stepp's house,	2368
Burnett's house,	2423
Lower Mountain house—Jesse Stepp's floor of piazza,	2770
W. Patton's cabins end of carriage road,	3244
Resting place brook behind last log cabin,	3955
Upper Mountain house,	5246
Ascending to Toe River Gap—passage main branch above Stepp's,	3902

IN THE BLUE RIDGE.

Toe River Gap between Potatoe Top and High Pinacle,	5188
High Pinacle of Blue Ridge	5701
Rocky Knob's south peak,	5306
Big Spring on Rocky Knobs,	5080
Grey Beard,	5448

CRAGGY CHAIN.

Big Craggy,	6090
Bull's Head,	5935
Craggy Pinnacle,	5945

BLACK MOUNTAIN MAIN CHAIN.

Potatoe Top,	6393
Mt. Mitchell,	6582
Mt. Gibbs,	6591
Stepp's Gap—the Cabin,	6103
Mt. Hallback, (or Sugarloaf.)	6403
Black Dome, (or Mitchell's High peak, or Clingman of State Maps.)	6707
Dome Gap,	6352
Balsam Cone—(Guyot of State Maps.)	6671
Hairy Bear,	6610
Bear Gap	6234
Black Brother (Sandoz of State Maps,)	6619
Cattail Peak,	6611
Rocky Trail Gap,	6382
Dear Mt. North Point,	6233
Long Ridge South Point,	6208
Middle Point,	6259
North Point,	6248
Bowlen's Pyramid—North End,	6348

NORTH WESTERN CHAIN.

Blackstock's Knob,	6330
Yeates' Knob,	5975

CANEY RIVER VALLEY.

Green Ponds at T. Wilson's highest house,	3222
T. Wilson's new house,	3110
Wheeler's—opposite Big Ivy Gap,	2942
Cattail Fork—junction with Caney River,	2873
Sandofor Gap, or Low Gap—sumit of road,	3176
Burnsville—C. H. square,	2840
Green Mountain near Burnsville highest point,	4340

GROUP OF THE ROAN MOUNTAIN.

Summit of the road from Burnsville to Toe River,	3139
Toe river ford on the road from Burnsville to the Roan Mountain,	2131
Baily's Farm,	2379
Brigg's House, foot of the Roan Mountain—valley of Little Rock creek,	2757
Yellow Spot, above Brigg's,	5158
Little Yellow Mount—highest,	5196
The Cold Spring,—summit of Roan,	6182
Grassy Ridge Ball,—north east continuation of Roan Mountain,	6230
Roan High Bluff,	6296
Roan High Knob,	6306

From Burnsville to Grand Father Mountain.

South Toe River ford,	2532
Toe River ford, near Autrey's,	2547
North Toe river ford below Childsville,	2652
Blue Ridge—head of Brushy Creek,	3425
Linville River ford, below head of Brushy Creek,	3297
Linville River, at Piercy's,	3607
Headwaters of Linville and Watauga River foot of Grand Father Mountain,	4100
Grand Father Mountain summit,	5897
Watauga River at Shull's millpond,	2917
Taylorsville, Tennessee,	2395
Whitetops, Virginia,	5530

From Burnsville to the Bald Mountain—Observations Made by Prof. W. C. Keer of Davidson College.

Computed by me:

Sampson's Gap,	4130
Eggypt Cove at Proffet's,	3320
Wolf's camp Gap,	4359
Bald Mountain summit,	5550

VALLEY OF THE BIG IVY CREEK.

Dillingham's house below Yeates Knob, or Big Butte,	2568
Junction of the three forks,	2276
Solomon Carter's house,	2215
Stocksville at Black Stock's,	2216
Mouth of Ivy River, by Railroad survey,	1684

FROM ASHEVILLE TO Mr. PISGAH.

Asheville Court-House,	2250
Sulphur Springs,—the spring,	2092
Homony Cove at Solomon Davies'	2542
Little West Pisgah,	4724
Great Pisgah,	5757

BIG PIGEON VALLEY.

Forks of Pigeon at Col. Cathey's,	2701
East Fork of Pigeon, at Capt. T. Lenoir,	2855
Waynesville Court-House,	2756
Sulphur Spring, Richland Valley at James R. G. Love's,	2716
Mr. Hill's farm on Crab Tree Creek,	2714
Crab Tree Creek below Hill's,	2524
Cold Mountain,	6063

CHAIN OF THE RICHLAND BALSAM.

Richland, between Richland creek and West Fork of P. Creek at E. Medford's,	2938
E. Medford's farm foot of Lickston Mt.,	3000
Lickstone Mountain,	5707
Deep Pigeon Gap,	4907
Cold Spring Mt.,	5915
Double Spring Mountain,	6380
Richland Balsam or Caney Fork Balsam Divide,	6425
Chimney Top,	6234
Spruce Ridge top,	6076
Lone Balsam,	5898
Old Bald,	5786

CHAIN OF WESTENER'S BALD.

Westener Bald—North Peak,	5414
Pinacle,	5692

Great Middle Chain of Balsam Mountains between Scott's Creek and Low Creek.

Enos Plott's farm—north foot of Chain,	3002
Old Field Mountain,	5100
Huckelberry Knob,	5484
Enos Plott's Balsam—first Balsam, N. End	6097
Jones' Balsam, N. point,	6223
South end,	6055
Rock Stand Knob,	6002
Brother Plott,	6246
Amos Plott's Balsam, or Great Divide,	6278
Rocky Face,	6021
White Rock Ridge,	5528
Black Rock,	5815
Panther Knob,	5859
Perry Knob,	5026

VALLEY OF SCOTT'S CREEK.

Love's Sawmill,	2911
Maclure's farm,	3285
Road gap head of Scott's Creek,	3357
John Brown's farm,	3049
Bryson's farm,	2173
John Love's farm,	2226
Webster Court House,	2263

VALLEY OF TOCKASEEGE AND TRIBUTARIES.

Tuckaseege River mill below Webster near the road to Quallitown,	2004
Junction of Savannah Creek,	2001
Junction of Scott's Creek,	1977
Quallatown Main Store,	1979
Soco River Ford to Oconaluftee,	1990
Soco Gap—road summit,	4341
Amos Plott's farm on Pigeon,	3081
Oconaluftee River Junction Bradley Fork,	2203
Robt. Collin's highest house,	2500
Junction of Raven's and Straight fork,	2476
Junction of Bunch's Creek,	2379

Chain of the Great Smoky Mountain from North East to South West from the Bound of Haywood county to the gap of Little Tennessee.

The Pillar head of Straight fork of Oconalaftee River,	6255
Thermometer Knob,	6157
Ravens Knob,	6239
Tricorner Knob,	6188
Mt. Guyot, (so named by Mr. Buckley in Common,	6636
Mt. Henry,	6373
Mt. Alexander,	6447
South Peak,	6299
The True Brother,—highest or central peak,	5907
Thunder Knob	5682
Laurel Peak,	5923
Reinhardt Gap,	5220
Top of Richland Ridge,	5492
Indian Gap,	5317
Peck's Peak,	6232
Mt. Oconna,	6135
Righthand or New Gap,	5096
Mt. Mingus,	5694

GROUP OF BULLHEAD, TENNESSEE.

Central Peak, or Mt. Lecompte,	6612
West Peak or Mt. Curtis,	6568
North Peak or Mt. Safford,	6535
Cross Knob,	5981
Neighbor,	5771
Master Knob,	6013
Tomahawk Gap,	5450
Alum Cave,	4971
Alum Cave Creek junction with Little Pigeon River,	3848

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN MAIN CHAIN.

Road Gap,	5271
Mt. Collins,	6188
Collin's Gap,	5720
Mount Love,	6443
Clingman's Dome,	6660
Mt. Buckley,	6599
Chimzey Knob,	5588
Big Stone Mountain,	5614
Big Cherry Gap,	4838
Corner Knob,	5246
Forney Ridge Peak,	5087
Snaky Mt.,	5195
Thunderhead Mt.,	5520
Eagletop,	5433
Spence Cabin,	4910
Turkey Knob,	4740
Oposum Gap,	3840
North Bald	4711
The Great Bald's central peak	4922
South Peak,	4708
Tennessee river at Hardins	899
Hill House Mt, summit road to Montvale Springs,	2452
Montvale Spring, Tenn,	1293

These measurements sufficiently indicate the grand traits of structure of that loftiest portion of the Appalachian system. It may be seen that the Roan and Grand Father mountains are the two great pillars on both sides of the Northgate to the high mountain region of North Carolina, which entered between the two chains of the Blue Ridge on the east and the Iron and Smoky and Unaka mt's. on the west. That gate is almost closed by the Big Yellow Mountain. The group of the Black Mountain rises nearly isolated on one side in the interval between the two chains touching by a corner the high Pinacle, and overtowering all the neighboring chains by a thousand feet. In the large and comparatively deep basin of the French Broad Valley, the Blue Ridge is considerably depressed, while the Western chain preserves its increasing height. Beyond the French Broad rises the most massive cluster of highlands, and of mountain chains.—Here the chain of the Great Smoky Mountain which extends from the deep cut of the French Broad at Paint Rock, to that, not less remarkable of the Little Tennessee, is the master chain of that region of the whole Alleghany system. Though its highest summits are a few feet below the highest peaks of the Black Mt., it presents on that extent of 65 miles a continuous series of high peaks, and an average elevation not to be found in any other district, and which give to it a greater importance in the geographical structure of that vast system of mountains. The gaps or depressions never fall below 5000 ft. except towards the South West and beyond Forney Ridge, and the number of Peaks, the altitude of which exceed 6000 feet, is indeed very large. On the opposite side to the South East, the Blue Ridge also offers its most massive forms and reaches its greatest elevation on the compact cluster of mountains which fill the southern portion of Haywood and Jackson counties. Mount Hardy in the Blue Ridge which according to Mr. Buckley rises to 6257 feet though this elevation may be found too great, seems to be the culminating point of all the Blue Ridge.

Moreover the interior between the Smoky Mountain and the Blue Ridge is filled with chains which offer peaks higher still than the latter. Amos Plott's Balsam in the midst of the great Balsam chain measures 6278; Richland, or Caney Fork Balsam 6425. Considering therefore these great features of physical structure and the considerable elevation of the valleys which form the base of these high chains, we may say that this vast cluster of highlands between the French Broad and the Tuckaseege Rivers, is the culminating region of the great Appalachian system. As I intend this summer to visit the high group of mountains of the Catalouchee and those of the south of Haywood county, as well as the Nantihala and others to the boundary of Georgia, I shall be happy to give you for those who may be interested in these researches the results of my further investigation. I remain very truly yours,

ARNOLD GUYOT, *Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.*

PRINCETON COLLEGE, N. J.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

W. M. HARDY, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

Democratic Republican Ticket!

For President,
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice-President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN.

ELECTORS
For President & Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

DISTRICTS:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Correction.

We are informed we are in error in accusing Mr. Pool of declaring himself out West, against taking off the French Broad Charter restrictions. A prominent member of the Opposition Party testified at the last discussion here between the Senate Candidates, that Mr. Pool declared himself for it, *after* W. N. C. R. R. was completed to Ducktown! Now we would respectfully ask what earthly assurance have we that the road will *ever* be completed to Ducktown? We want it, but all know the uncertainty.—Or if completed, it may take ten or even twenty years. Choke the French Broad Road for that long time, and it is choked for ever! South Carrlina will be supplied with other Rail Roads, and *we* be gone forever! Magnanimous Pool! To give the *next generation* a chance, when it will be forever too late! If this is the best he can do, he had better hang up the fiddle.

Gov. Ellis on the contrary, offers *present* substantial aid to build the road from Asheville to Paint Rock *now*. This means something. Build more than half the road for us by State aid, and our Henderson friends know the remaining link will soon be built, restrictions or no restrictions. Which is our friend? Ellis is for Ducktown, and also for present substantial *living aid now* to Paint Rock. Pool is for giving us not a *dollar* and taking off restrictions for the next generation. Too late. If we endorse Mr. Pool's mean, niggardly policy by our votes, being thus fairly warned, will we ever have, or *deserve* a Rail Road.

Black Mountain.

We are requested to state that visitors to the Black Mountain can always procure reliable and intelligent guides at Mr. J. H. Alexander's, (Black Mountain Inn,) and that it would be better not to procure any except from Mr. A. as he will find it difficult to procure mules, unless their owners know that a trusty guide is to go with them, and see to them. We are also requested to state that Mr. J. H. Alexander can always furnish some four or five mules and horses, and when large parties go they can procure some three mules at G. C. Alexander's on the way, and by informing Mr. Alexander a day previous he can accommodate any number with mules.

Indian Ball.

An Indian Ball-play, Railroad Meeting and Barbacue will take place near the Forks of Pigeon in Haywood county on the 26th of July. The Ball Play is expected to take place in the morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. The Indians will be dressed in Turkish costume. Strangers can be accommodated at Waynesville and in the vicinity of the Ball-Play.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from Gen. Edney, withdrawing from the Senatorial contest. The Gen. has evinced in this matter a self sacrificing patriotism that commands our hearty approbation. Had he continued in the field the Opposition candidate, Mr Candler, might possibly have been elected, but there is no danger now, and we confidently predict Mr. Erwin's election by a large majority.

☞ We call attention to the very interesting account of the mountains of Western N. C., which we publish on the outside.—Prof. Guyot merits especial commendation for the interest he has manifested, and the pains he has taken to bring this lovely portion of our State into notice.

FOR THE "NEWS."

To the Freemen of the 49th Senatorial District.

Fellow Citizens! It is known to most of you that I announced myself some weeks since a candidate to represent you in the Senate of the State. This was done against my own personal wishes, and solely in response to the urgent solicitations of many personal and political friends. It was said by them that inasmuch as I had been the late Senator, and as no prominent man of our party seemed willing to take the field, it was my duty to become a candidate. Yielding to these solicitations I commenced the canvass, and soon thereafter, contrary to my anticipations, Marcus Erwin, Esq., announced himself likewise a candidate.

This course on his part, should we both continue to run, is calculated to divide the Democratic party, and jeopardise its success. Believing it of the utmost importance that the District should have a senator who would represent the views of our party I have determined to withdraw from the contest. I can do this without a sacrifice of my personal wishes, for had Mr. Erwin declared himself in the first instance I should never have been a candidate, having originally consented to run, from a sense of duty to a party which had elevated me to the position of Senator. My withdrawal is prompted by no feeling other than a sincere and earnest wish for its continued success, upon which, in my judgment, the welfare of our common country depends.

I shall therefore fellow citizens best evince my gratitude for your generous kindness in the past, by a cordial support of the present Democratic candidate.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. M. EDNEY.

☞ We understand that in a recent issue of the *Greensborough Advocate*, Dr. S. L. Love, the Democratic Candidate for the Commons in Haywood County, is represented as having introduced a bill in the Legislature of 1854-'5 to tax negroes as property. This is wrong, for Dr. Love was not a member of the Legislature that session. Col. R. G. A. Love was the member from Haywood, and at that time was a prominent member of the Know Nothing party.

The Scramble for Office.

Among a very large portion of the citizens of this country, there appears to be an inordinate desire to hold some political office of honor or trust. The quiet enjoyment of the life of private citizens does not please them, and they turn from its contemplation in disgust, to mingle in a round of excitements, with the hope of attaining the darling object of their ambition—political preferment. This passion for office is not confined to any particular class, but all grades of society are more or less infected with the same desire.—Some have an ambition to be President of the Union, others wish to be Senators, Governors, and so on, down through the various gradations of office.

Of course it is only a few, comparatively speaking, who ever reach the goal of their ambition, while the many whose lives have been devoted to the pursuit of the objects they had in view, are compelled to chew the bitter cud of disappointment. There are, doubtless, hundreds of men now living who have strong hopes of one day filling the President's chair and every act of their lives is performed with this end in view. Yet of all these, a number not to exceed half a dozen will ever be gratified. The rest, disappointed and soured, finding that they have wasted a life time in fruitless endeavor, will fall into their graves, often with a malediction of their country and their kind on their lips. So of the other grades of office seekers. The country is full of broken down, disappointed and repudiated politicians who are a burden to their friends, a pest to society, and a disgrace to the age.

Thousands of the men of our country, who might otherwise have been an ornament to society, have been ruined by this mad scramble for office. The youth in his teens is led to believe he is destined for high honors, and even before he is qualified to exercise the rights of a citizen, he mingles with those who make politics a trade, where, if he does not acquire habits which disgrace him in after life, he learns to look upon honest industry with disgust, and upon those who are content to do the good they can in a quiet way among their fellows, as persons without spirit or energy. While learning to be politicians, young men are very apt to acquire false views of society, and at the same time to unfit themselves to hold office.—Unfortunately, however, too many of the men who fill public stations, are persons of this class.

The lesson has yet to be learned by man, that happiness is not to be found in a wild scramble for office and political honors. It is to be found rather in the quiet, useful life of a private citizen, who, while thoroughly informing himself as to the wants and interests of his country, yet prefers the calm consciousness of filling worthily his appropriate sphere, apart from the political turmoil and tumults of the day. The men who are really qualified to hold office, are to be found among those who do not pursue it, and not among the professional politicians, who stand like hungry jackals, ready to seize upon everything which comes in their way.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mary.—Who does not love the plain but beautiful name, Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear drop." What sweet and joyous hours of other days—what pleasing association does not the very name call up in every heart? Who knows ill of Mary? Who does not love the name, and has not had every ligament of his heart moved to melody at its mention? If there be anything gentle, valued and womanly, what Mary possesses it not? Was it not Mary who was "Last at the Cross and earliest at the grave?" And was not Mary the mother of the Saviour of the world? Blessed be the name of Mary.

Life of Gen. Joseph Lane,

The Candidate of the Marylund Institute Democratic Convention for Vice-President.

Joseph Lane, the second son of John Lane and Elizabeth Street, was born in North Carolina, on the 14th of December, 1801.—In 1804, the father emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Henderson County. He had the benefit of having sprung from a Revolutionary stock, and, if he learned little else imbibed many stirring lessons of patriotism and its glorious results from the elders who surrounded the hearthstone of his boyhood. At an early age he shifted for himself, and entered the employ of Nathaniel Hart, Clerk of the County Court. In 1815, he went into Warwick County, Indiana, became a clerk in a mercantile house, married, in 1820, a young girl of French and Irish extraction, and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in Vanderburg County.

Young Lane soon became the man of the people among whom he had cast his lot. In 1822, then barely eligible, he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and took his seat to the astonishment of many other worthies. Hon. Oliver H. Smith a new member likewise, and since a United States Senator from 1837 to 1843, describes, in a work recently published, the appearance of Lane on the occasion. "The roll calling progressed as I stood by the side of the Clerk. 'The County of Vanderburg and Warwick!' said the clerk. "I saw advancing a slender, freckle-faced boy, in appearance eighteen or twenty years of age. I marked his step as he came up to my side, and have often noticed his air: It was General Joseph Lane, of Mexican and Oregon fame in after years."

On the Ohio, Lane became extremely popular as a good neighbor and a man of enlarged hospitality. Near his dwelling the river has a bar, which never fails at low water to detain a small fleet of boats. Lane's farm house had ever its doors open; an invitation was extended to all to come and help themselves, the host never consenting to receive remuneration, though hundreds have partaken of his store. Such was Joseph Lane on his homestead.

In politics, General Lane has always been of the Jefferson and Jackson school, Possessing a strong intellect, and a memory retentive of facts and quick to use them, he has become thoroughly acquainted with the history and politics of the country. Mr. Yulee well observes—"He has written with his plough and sword, and spoken by his deeds; and, though unused to the ornaments of rhetoric and literature, he is, nevertheless powerful in debate, and especially well qualified in political and Presidential conflicts on the stump to overwhelm the opponents of Democracy." He supported Jackson in 1824, '28 and '32; gave his voice and energies for Van Buren in 1836 and '40, as long as the latter followed 'in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor,'" and went for Polk in 1844. His activity and earnestness were contagious, and could not but infuse into the public men of the State generally, the spirit which had led him to so honorable a prominence.

In the spring of 1846, the war commenced between the United States and Mexico, and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers. Lane, then a member of the State Senate, immediately resigned, and entered Captain Walker's company as a private. He chose Walker as his commander, having a high opinion of his bravery—an opinion which that gallant officer's conduct and death at Buena Vista completely justified. When the regiment met at the rendezvous—New Albany—Joseph Lane was taken from the ranks by the unanimous voice of the men, and placed at the head as Colonel; and in a very few days afterward he received—unsought and unexpected by him—a commission from President Polk as Brigadier General.

The famous battle of Buena Vista was fought on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. General Lane was third in command, and served on the left wing. From the beginning to the end he was in the hottest of the fight. On the morning of the 23d, Lane had the honor of opening the continuation of the battle, on the plain, where he was attacked by a force of from four to five thousand infantry, artillery and lancers, under General Ampudia. At this crisis, Lane's force was reduced to four hundred men; and with this phalanx he received the Mexican onset. "Nothing," writes an eye witness, "could exceed the imposing and fearful appearance of the torrent of assailants which at this moment swept along towards the little band of Lane. The long lines of infantry presented a continued, and unbroken sheet of fire. But their opponents, though few in number, were not dismayed, and defended their position with a gallantry worthy of the highest praise. Several times I observed the Mexican lines, galled by the American musketry and shattered by the fearful discharges from O'Brien's battery, break and fall back; but their successive formations behind the ridge enabled them to force the men back to their position and quickly replace those who were slain." All the printed authorities of this great fight, as well as parties who served with the gallant brigadier from Indiana, unite in extolling his conduct in glowing terms.

As Lane commenced the fight on the 23d, so was he in "at the death." The Illinois and Kentucky regiments, suffering sorely, were falling back under a terrible charge by the collected infantry of Santa Anna, when Lane, though wounded, came up with the Indiana men, and, with the Mississippi regiment, under Col. Jefferson Davis, opened a destructive fire upon the Mexicans, checked their advance, and enabled the retreating regiments to form and return to the contest. Failing to pierce the American centre, Santa Anna retired from the field.

In this battle, where all were heroes, it is the more honorable to find Lane, with four or five others, particularly noticed. Here is a picture of him:—When the grape and musket shot flew as thick as hail over and through the lines of our volunteers, who began to waver before the fiery storm, their brave general could be seen fifty yards in advance of the line, waving his sword with an arm already shattered by a musket-ball, streaming with blood; and mounted on a noble charger, which was gradually sinking under the loss of blood from five distinct wounds. A brave sight indeed was this!"

Having been transferred to Gen. Scott's line of operations, he reached Vera Cruz with his command on the 10th of September 1847. On the 29th, he set out for the city of Mexico, at the head of two thousand five hundred men. At Jalapa this force was increased by Major Dally's column of one thousand men, and at Porote by a company of mounted riflemen, two of volunteer infantry, and two pieces of artillery. At this time Col Childs, of the regular army, was beseiged at Puebla by a large force under Santa Anna. Childs, knowing the importance of the post, nobly held out; and his officers and soldiers, animated by a like spirit, exhibited the most heroic fortitude under numerous privations. They knew that to gain time was to gain victory; for Lane was marching to their relief. Santa Anna, also aware of Lane's approach, used every exertion to carry the place by storm. Failing in this, he cautiously withdrew the main body of his troops towards Huamantla, intending to attack Gen. Lane in the rear when he had passed that point, while another force would assault him from the direction of Puebla. Lane's scouts, however, were neither deaf nor blind. He divined the Mexican's plan, and frustrated it.

Leaving his train at San Antonio Tamaris with a suitable defence, Lane marched against Huamantla with over two thousand men. On the morning of the 9th of October the people were startled by the approach of the soldiers. White flags were immediately displayed; but no sooner had the advanced guard, under Capt. Walker, entered the town, than volley after volley assailed it. A deadly combat ensued. Walker gallantly charged upon a body of five hundred lancers and two pieces of artillery on the plaza. Gen. Lane, advancing at the head of his column, encountered the heavy reinforcement of Santa Anna, who had arrived with his full force. Soon the roar of battle resounded from street to street. For a short time the Mexicans confronted their assailants with the energy of despair, but the terrible decision of the Americans prevailed, and their flag soon waved over the trecherous town.

For this victory Lane was brevetted Major General.

Having rejoined his train, General Lane arrived at Puebla on the 12th of October, compelling General Rea to retire.

On the 19th Lane was in pursuit of Rea under a burning sun. At Santa Isabella, about thirteen miles from Puebla, he met the Mexican advance guards. A running fight was kept up for four miles, when, discovering the enemy strongly posted on a hill, within a mile and a half of Atlixco, a severe fight took place. The Mexicans were driven into the town. Not wishing to enter a strange place at night, Lane commanded the approaches and opened a telling cannonade.

Lane's campaign, from the departure from Vera Cruz up to the end of the war, was a series of brilliant movements and victories.

About the 1st of August, 1848, General Lane reached Indiana. His fellow citizens were rejoiced to see him; but he had not time to respond to the favors extended to him, for on the 18th he without any solicitation on his part, was appointed Governor of Oregon.

Upon the accession of General Taylor he was superseded. The people, however, sent him to Congress as Delegate, in which position he remained until the admission of Oregon into the Union, when he took his seat as a United States Senator, having been previously elected to that eminence.

While Governor Lane was in Oregon, he was named for the Presidency by the Convention assembled at Indianapolis to revise the State Constitution of Indiana. The Democratic State Convention, which met February 24, 1852, formally presented his claims for the Chief Magistracy, pledging the vote of the State to him. On his arrival in Indiana from Oregon, he had a public reception, at which, in the course of an address of welcome, Governor Wright briefly reviewed the career of the guest of the day: "He has been the artificer of his own fortunes; and, in his progress from the farmer on the banks of the Ohio and the commandant of a flat-boat to posts of honorable distinction—to a seat in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Indiana—to the command of a brigade upon the fields of Buena Vista, Huamantla, and Atlixco—to the Governorship of Oregon, and thence to a seat in Congress—he has displayed the same high characteristics, perserverance and energy.—The annals of our country present no parallel for these facts. You entered the army a volunteer in the ranks, looking forward only to the career of a common soldier. You left it a major-general closing your ardent and brilliant services in that memorable campaign by fighting its last battle and capturing the last enemy."

Gen. Lane was steadily voted for, from first to last, as the Candidate for the Presidency by the Indiana delegation in the Democratic Convention of 1852, and by the delegates from Indiana and Oregon in the Convention of 1856.

The Press of the State---How they Stand.

Three more Democratic papers—the Asheville News and Winston Sentinel and the Democratic Pioneer are out for Breckinridge and Lane. The list now stands:

B. & L.	D. & J.
Raleigh Press,	
Wilmington Journal,	
Fayettville Courier,	
Charlotte Bulletin,	
Salisbury Banner,	
Daily Rough Notes,	
Charlotte Democrat,	
Star of Freedom,	
Fayette'lle Carolinian	
Tarboro Mercury,	
Warrenton News,	
Tarboro Southerner,	
Goldsboro Tribune,	
Asheville News,	
Winston Sentinel,	
Democratic Pioneer,	

Three more papers yet remain to take a position, viz: The Standard, Newbern Enquirer, and Murfresboro Citizen. The Citizen and Enquirer may be classed for Breckinridge and Lane, and we presume the Standard also, as its editors promise to respect the wishes of the people. The Enquirer intimates its choice—the Citizen we have not seen.—*Salisbury Banner.*

☞ A young gentleman who has just married a little undersized beauty, says she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it.

[From the Memphis Avalanch.]

Edward Everett's Record.

It is well known that when Brooks caned Sumner for his infamous speech in the Senate, a genral howl went up from Abolition throats. Among those who howled the loudest was Edward Everett. A subscription paper was handed round in Boston to raise money to buy some token to offer to Mr. Sumner, and amongst the signatures to that paper is that of Mr. Everett. That our readers may know what that subscription paper was, we here copy it.

"Being desirous of expressing to Hon. Charles Sumner in some permanent and appropriate form our admiration of his spotless public and private character—our lively gratitude for his defense of freedom on the floor of Congress, and especially our unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of Free Kansas, delivered in the Senate on the 27th of May last—a speech characterized by a comprehensive knowledge of the subject, logical accuteness and Spartan intrepidity in its chastisement of iniquity, for which he well nigh lost his life at the hand of a brutal and cowardly creature, for which, thanks to the rarity of their appearance, the English tongue has as no appropriate name, we deem it alike a privilege and an honor to participate in offering him some suitable token of our sentiments. For this purpose we subscribe the several sums set opposite our names."

It will be seen tha it not only condoles with Sumner for his well merited caning at the hand of Brooks, and approves the infamous slander uttered against the State of South Carolina and the grey-haired old Senator from that State, but it also expresses "unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of Kansas"—a speech which boiled and seethed with the vilest Abolitionism.

Nor was Mr. Everett content with signing that paper. He was panting to place himself in the front rank of the enemies of the South, and in one of his lectures in Boston, he thus opens upon the state of affairs in Washington, and in the set phrase and hypocritical cant of the fanatic Abolitionists, thus denounced the efforts of our venerable and patriotic President to put a stop to violence in Kansas, as a "war of pillage, fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation," &c. But here is his language. Read it.

"An irrepressible sadness takes possession of my heart at the occurrences of the past week, and the most serious apprehensions force themselves upon me, that events are already in train—with an impulse too mighty to be resisted—which will cause our beloved country to weep tears of blood through all her borders for generations to come. The civil war—for such it is—with its horrid train of pillage, fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation, against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of the Union; the worse than civil war which has for months raged unrebuked at the Capitol of the Union, and has at length by an act of lawless violence, of which I know no parallel in the history of constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate chamber with the blood of an unarmed, defenceless man, and a Senator of Massachusetts. Ah! my good friends, these are events, which, for the good name, the peace, the safety of our country—for the cause of free institutions throughout the world, it were worth all the gold in California to blot from the record of the past week."

Can Abolition go further than this?—Was there anything said by Hale, or Giddings, or Wilson, that surpassed this in its utter misrepresentation of the truth relative to the affairs in Kansas? He says nothing of the Emigrant Aid Society, nothing of the raising of money to buy Sharp's Rifles, nothing of sending the old cut throat, John Brown, to drive peaceable citizens from Kansas. Not a solitary word. Nor does he attempt to uphold the hands of the President (as he should have done as an honest man) in his attempts to suppress the horrid scenes in Kansas. Nothing of this did he do. But he joins in the disgustingly, dishonest abolition howl against a faithful police officer, and pronounces his course "a war of pillage, fire and slaughter, carried on without provocation."

Living Pictures.

Intemperance is one of the worst evils that ever cursed a nation. All other vices, taken in the abstract, are nought to compare with it. Let a sturdy mechanic whose family subsist by his daily labor, take to tippling and spending twenty or thirty cents each day at the Grocery, and the future course of that man may be easily predicted. His habit will so grow upon him that he will take home a bottle of liquor each night, frequently in the place of provisions for his family. By and-by, he becomes a habitual drunkard, and in a few years the green grass grows upon his grave!

Those in higher life are generally more moderate in their drinking. They drink purer liquor, imbibe first from habit, then from sociability, and when you see them slipping through stores and unfrequented alleys to get in at the back door, you may know that they are getting to love liquor too well to be trusted with it in the dark. They generally take enormous drinks of the pure brandy or fine whiskey, and count the hours, the slow moving hours, with anxiety that must elapse between drinks. They must then hatch up an excuse for going into the grocery, as in a village a man is watched closely in all his movements. 'Have you seen Ralph Longworth?' says Bob Short.—"I have not," answered a bystander. "I expect he is at McDaniel's grocery, and I shall go there to see him, he promised to pay me some money this morning and I must have it." So, in goes Bob, in quest of Ralph, who has not been in the village for several days. Bob is very happy in finding the coast clear, and takes two drinks and makes his exit at the back door, as he hears the voice of his uncle calling to him from the front street.

Another class of young men who are too prudent to go into groceries in the day time, make it convenient to meet in the back room of Longbottle's law office. Now, Longbottle is one of the cleverest fellows in town. He is the only son of a wealthy father and practises law merely for a past time. But he loves good Monongahela and Otard, it is no body's business but black John's who brings in the willow-covered demijohn, filled with the overjoyful, every time Mr. Longbottle sends out his order to Dick Turner's grocery. All the young bucks about town know how to gain access to his office by a side door, and when they are fairly assembled Bill Handy is stationed at the door to be a sort of tiler for them, with the promise of the leavings of the feast. After the first two or three drinks the boys all get merry and Bill Handy, in washing out the glasses has managed to get drunk before his time, and actually thinks he is as good as any man in the house, and refuses to wait upon them any longer. By and-by, the fiddle is brought out and Longbottle discourses some of the sweet music, which the brandy has mellowed into "linked sweetness long drawn out," and all the boys' feet are set in motion. Whether they all slept with Longworth, or not, we have often seen six of them leaving his office in the morning, not forgetting Bill Handy, who was hard to move from his place by the door, long after the bells had rung for breakfast.

Drinking becomes so fashionable in some small towns, that the most respectable of the citizens are not ashamed of imbibing, whenever it is convenint. Members of the Church, sturdy farmers, physicians, lawyers and merchants, will often walk in and arrange themselves along the counter and call out to Uncle Dick Turner to give them some of the best liquor in the house. Of course, Uncle Dick obeys in double quick time, and in order to keep the crowd in his Grocery, he has been known to treat to several bottles of champagne. Uncle Dick, after getting the good townsmen nearly drunk, would often bring out some raffle, and upon more occasions that one, Joe Ligion, a member of Bethel Church, took a chance and won the 'prize.' 'What Church do you belong to, Joe?' said Blankbook, as he planked up another dollar to fill *the pot*. 'I belong to Bethel, but, boys, don't tell upon me, for God's sake, I would not have brother Dennis to know it for fifty dollars.' These are only a few of the many scenes one may witness every day in the year in a village. They become so frequent that they cease to be wondered at. Some of our readers will recognize the scenes, as they are not unnatural nor overwrought.

Sir Walter Scott's Grave.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes as follows of his visit to Abbotsford, and the tomb of Scott:

"To-day, sitting at the window of the little inn at Melrose, we rest an hour or two before leaving their charming shrines. Dryburgh Abbey, yesterday evening, in the setting sunlight, was all that romance and poetry have pictured it, and Sir Walter's grave, as we stood leaning over his tomb, was cheered by a robin-redbreast singing loud and clear in a neighboring tree. Before visiting Dryburg we spent several hours at Abbotsford, now seemingly a deserted residence, for Mr. Hope Scott and his little daughter are in London, and the place is left with servants. Fording the Tweed just after a smart shower, which made every bush brighter, and every blade of grass greener, we walked through the avenue leading to the house *without* meeting a soul. Arrived at the porter's lodge, no ringing of bells, or pounding on doors could induce a human being to appear; so we opened the lawn gate and rambled about the grounds, not even a dog or a cat coming out to see who were intruding upon the premises. We thought our visit would be finished and we should get away without meeting any one from the house; but a tidy little Scotch dame came at last, wiping the corner of her mouth with her apron, evidently having been disturbed at her lunch. Notwithstanding she had been obliged to leave her ale and sandwich, her temper was by no means ruffled, and in five minutes she became so minutely autobiographical that we had all the items of her bustling existence spread out like a pocket map before us.

"Sir Walter's study looked the same as when I saw it ten years ago, but the library seemed less cared for. We went into the room where the minstrel died, and the same sounds from the river that fell on his dying ears came up through the open windows of the apartment. The present occupant, who married a daughter of Lockhart, is a Roman Catholic, and we were told by one of his neighbors that he was 'a gude kind man.'—Coming away from the house we fell in with an old friend of Tom Purdie, who had many good words to say for that worthy person.—He had also known Sir Walter, but he considered him too great a scholar for so humble a body as himself to be on very familiar terms with.

"Abbotsford is a sad place now, and one cannot go to it, remembering how cheerful it was once, without a sigh that all have passed away who were so happy under its roof but a few years ago."

A Courageous Woman.

We translate from a correspondence in a late number of *La Prensa* the following:

"At a place not very far from this city, (Havana,) about eight o'clock p. m., a few days ago, five individuals presented themselves at the dwelling house of a half ruined plantation, inhabited by a couple with one small child—the mother being at that moment playing with the infant, while her husband was quietly conversing with her. The five robbers—for such it must be supposed they were—entered the dilapidated house, three through the back door, and two by the front. One of the latter fired at the owner of the premises, doubtless with the intention of killing him, that they might rob with impunity, at least such is the natural supposition, as the family had about one thousand dollars in their possession, amassed amid care and privations, with which they intended purchasing a servant to make their labor less. The ball from the pistol fired by one of the robbers passed at a slight distance from the man's head, and entered one of the doors behind him, producing no worse effect than causing the farmer a sort of stupor, and he remained as if in a swoom. His wife seeing this, with admirable *sang froid* extinguished the light, placed her child under the table, and quietly managed to get hold of a pair of loaded pistols, which her husband had hanging on the wall, and fired them off in the direction she saw the robbers; the result of this intrepid and courageous act was the death of one of the bandits and the wounding of another. The husband, recovering his

senses and ignorant of the deed of his wife, called her to hand him his pistols, to which she replied; 'Here, take them and load them, for I have fired at both the robbers, and do not know if they are dead or wounded; but I can tell you that there are three more of them.' It seems that these last instantly took flight, for some neighbors arriving a few moments after, only found one expiring in the yard and the wounded one attempting to escape. We are not informed whether this last was taken or not, but the correspondent says that the good couple were much afflicted for fear that the consequences of the affair might bring them into trouble: but the local authorities soon tranquilized them upon that point, telling them that they had merely fulfilled a sacred duty, defending their own lives, and relieving the public from such destructive vermin."

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Presidential Prognostications.

A friend who has been remarkably accurate and successful in his estimates and speculations in advance of the three last Presidential elections, communicates for the Courier the following estimates of the pending contest:

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have rarely been disappointed in our predictions and calculations made within the past sixteen years, during the several canvasses for President and Vice President of the United States, as to the general result of the election and votes of States. We will venture now to predict the election of Breckinridge and Lane by the Electoral College, without going into the House of Representatives, as is generally believed must be done, in order to arrive at a result:

For Breckinridge we give the following States:

	Votes.		Votes.
New Jersey,	7	Louisiana,	6
Pennsylvania,	27	Mississippi,	7
Delaware,	3	Texas,	4
Maryland,	8	Arkansas,	4
Virginia,	15	Tennessee,	12
North Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
South Carolina,	8	California,	4
Georgia,	10	Oregon,	8
Florida,	3		—
Alabama,	6		152

For Douglas the following States:

Missouri,	9	Wisconsin,	5
Indiana,	13		—
Michigan,	6		33

For Lincoln, the following States:

Maine,	8	Ohio,	23
New Hampshire,	5	Illinois,	11
Vermont,	5	Iowa,	3
Massachusetts,	13	Minnesota,	4
Rhode Island,	4		—
Connecticut,	6		110
New York,	35		

Total Electoral vote, 303—Necessary to a choice, 152.

We are aware that two of the North western and two of the New England States which we have given to Lincoln, are now claimed as likely to go Democratic viz: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois and Iowa; but admitting they have Democratic majorities, the contest between Douglas and Breckinridge will give those States to Lincoln.

The nature of the contest now going on, and which threatens the very existence of the Union and the permanency of our institutions, precludes the probability of any State throwing away its vote upon Bell and Everett.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—t f

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

—o—

THE Session commences on the first Thursday in September, 1860, and continues without interruption, until the last Thursday in May, 1861.

The mode of instruction is by Lectures and Text-books accompanied by daily and stated examinations. In each School, there are three regular Lectures a week, besides many others suited to the several subjects into which the school is divided.

To those desiring further information Catalogues will be sent, on application to the President.

R. K. DABNEY, A. M., *President.*

Waynesville, N. C. July 11, 1860.—1y.

Summer Visitors,

ARE hereby notified that I have on hand at the BLACK MOUNTAIN INN, for their accommodation a fine supply of Ale, Porter and Claret Wine, and am expecting a lot of Champaigne and Sherry Wine. I have also a full supply of Nick Williams' best Whiskey, and Cognac Brandy, and expect shortly some five year old Peach Brandy. I have also a good article of Cigars.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

July 18, 1860.

☞ Western Advocate, Copy four times.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

WANTED,

A Situation as Teacher by a young lady of North Carolina. She is a graduate, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has had considerable experience. As to qualifications the best of references can be given.

☞ Address soon, stating particulars,

Miss F. M. FANCETTE,

Melanesville, Alamance, North Corolina.

July 18, 1860.—3w.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears with the firm of Smith & Chapman, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle at once, I shall be compelled to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. The business of the firm must be closed.

W. L. TATE.

Attorney for Smith & Chapman.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Black Mountain Inn.

—o—

THIS HOUSE situated at the foot of the "BLACK," is now open for the reception of visitors.

The house has undergone thorough repair.

VISITORS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH CONVEYANCES TO THIS place at GEO. C. ALEXANDER'S, 12 miles east of ASHEVILLE on the Stage Road.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with *pure* N. C. liquors.

There are fine **Mineral Springs** near. The subscriber promises his guests good country fare, and every attention in his power.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Standard & Register, Raleigh, Advocate, Asheville and South Carolinian, Columbia S. C., copy five times and send bills to "Asheville News Office." June 20, '60.

BASCOM COLLEGE,

Leicester, Buncombe Co., N. C.

THE First Session of this, the most desirable Institution in Western Carolina, will open March the 19th, 1860.

REV. W. F. PARKER, President.

Tuition in the English Course will vary, per session of five months, from $4 to 11 50

Latin, 7 00

Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C. 7 00

" " " S. C. 12 00

Board in the best of families, with furnished rooms, lights, fuel, washing, per week, 1 25

Orthoepy, use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on Rollers, a small extra charge.

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Etiquette, Ethology, without charge.

ALL CAN BUT LEARN.

The sons and daughters of all Ministers, and young men preparing to preach, allowed a deduction of one third.

☞ Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used, and kept on sale in Leicester.

A practical business education can be obtained here sooner and cheaper than at any other Institution in the State. Here are the greatest inducements and facilities in the Old North State. *By none shall Bascom be excelled.*

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a Bible.

All communications must be addressed to Secretary or President.

J. F. PALMER, Ch'n B. T.

J. M. GUDGER, Sec.

Leicester, Feb. 23, 1860.

SPRING, 1860.

—:o:—

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON.

—:o:—

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us.—To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. ORDERS sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Baltimore, February 16, 1860.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carying on the mercantile business in the town of Asheville.

They will occupy the store of James W. Patton, recently occupied by Summey, Spears & Co., opposite the

EAGLE HOTEL.

They invite their friends and the public generally to call on them.

JAMES A. PATTON,
J. B. ALEXANEER.
B. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 16 1860. tf

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at al hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

—:o:—

E. TENN. & VA. RAILROAD.

GREAT SOUTHERN

United States Mail Route.

CONNECTING ON THE EAST WITH RAIL Roads running to

RICHMOND,

WASHINGTON,

BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA,

and NEW YORK.

On the West and South with Railroads running to

NASHVILL,E

MEMPHIS,

GRAND JUNCTION,

ST. LOUIS,

and NEW ORLEANS.

On and after the 29th day of January, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Bristol at 4 22 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol 4 35 P. M.
Leave Knoxville at 9 20 A. M.
Arrive at Knoxville at 11 45 A. M.

Close connection with all the Eastern, Southern, and Western cities.

Time from Knoxville to Washington 29 hours.
" do Baltimore 31 do.
" do Philadelphia 35 do.
" do New York 40 do.

THROUGH TICKETS

Sold at Knoxville to Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; at Bristol to Nashville, Memphis, etc. Baggage checked through.

☞ This arrangement gives an entire daylight line both ways over our road.

M. S. TEMPLE,
Superintendent.

February 2, 1860. 5w

MATTRASSES!

THE subscriber is now having Moss, Cotton and Shuck MATTRASSES manufactured to order, in the best style, at the Furniture Ware Rooms of A. B. Chunn & Co., on College Avenue. All orders promptly filled.

E. M. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

Feb. 2, 1860. 5w

1860.

—:o:—

Now is the Time to Subscribe

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

Best Talent of the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

—:o:—

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

February 9, 1860.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

—:o:—

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HAVE removed their large stock of goods to their new and commodious Store House, on the south east corner of the Public Square, opposite the Bank, at which place they will be pleased to see their old friends and patrons.

Asheville, Feb. 9, 1860.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

BEING desirous of adding to our already large stock of Goods, in the course of a few weeks, we would thank those of our friends who are in arrears to aid us by paying their accounts for the last year. If they can't pay all, a part will do us good.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1860.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

—o—

WE now occupy the old stand of SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO., opposite the EAGLE HOTEL. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,

embracing everything usually kept in a retail store. They expect to sell on the most liberal terms and hope by politeness and attention to their customers to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They invite every one to give

THEM A CALL.

All accounts made with them will be due the 1st of Jan. each year and at that time they will expect them to be closed.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

Asheville, Feb. 16, 1860. tf

CLOVER SEED for sale by

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500	lbs.	Putty.
300	"	Copperas.
200	"	Epsom Salts.
400	"	Spanish Brown.
200	"	Lampblack.
100	"	Castile Soap.
100	"	Borax.
100	"	Paris Green.
100	"	Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

SALEM ALMANACS.

FOR sale by E. J. ASTON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.

Thread of all kinds.

Brown and Bleached Shirting.

Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign

AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,

BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, } Executive Committee.
W. H. McKee, }
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"*Received payment,*
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860 tf.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of E. J. ASTON, & CO.

No. 3 South Main St.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

IF you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

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For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

For Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY

AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,

Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,

Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaint,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,
Female Complaints,

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge. ☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third. ☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

DARBY'S
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft*.
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade*.

For CASH he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.